

WILL EXTEND LINE THROUGH WHEELING

Wabash System's Plans Are Now Complete.

CONNECTIONS TO THE WEST

Baltimore Will Be Given Direct Line to Important Commercial Points.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—The well-laid plans of the Wabash railroad to extend its line through Cumberland to Wheeling, W. Va., have been about completed. This will give Baltimore an almost direct route via the Western Maryland and the Wabash extensions, to Myersdale, Pa., Uniontown, Pa., and Wheeling. At Wheeling the line will connect with the Wabash's present Eastern terminal—the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad.

A special dispatch from Cumberland, Md., last night states:

"The latest announcement of the Wabash railroad, that its main line will pass directly through the city to the west, has aroused considerable interest in Cumberland. The engineers employed by the Gould railway interests, who have been working between Cumberland and Pittsburgh and between Cumberland and Wheeling, have completed their survey and have forwarded their reports to the New York office, conveying the information that the Gould lines will best be constructed to tide water by way of Wheeling, Uniontown, Pa., Cumberland, and Baltimore, instead of through Pittsburgh, as was originally intended. The key to the tide water situation has been found in the route between Cumberland and Wheeling, the connecting link between the Gould lines in the West and the Western Maryland railroad in the East.

"Not only is the line shorter and more direct, but it is of easier grade over the entire route, and, in several places, the line of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads. A member of the Western Maryland corps of engineers, thoroughly conversant with the situation and familiar with survey, speaking of the projected Cumberland-Wheeling connection, 160 miles in length, showed how directly it connected the East with the West, how easily the connection can be built, the unusual low grades, and, above all, the rich country directly traversed. It was further stated that within the next six weeks the contract will be let for the building of the line, and that advertisements for bids for such construction will be published within six weeks.

A Difficult Problem.

"The problem which was most difficult for the engineers to solve was that of locating a low grade line over the mountains between Cumberland and Myersdale. Chief Engineer J. T. Barlow had a large corps of engineers working over every possible route, and several surveys were made between Cumberland and Uniontown and between Uniontown and Wheeling. Report after report was sent into Cumberland. All were considered and finally the route was selected which will greatly shorten the distance between Wheeling and Cumberland, and lessen the number of miles of the Gould line to the Atlantic seaboard. The purchase of the Georges Creek and Cumberland railroad provides an outlet through the Narrows. The road will then proceed up Wills creek to Kriegerbaum, and thence through Bartlettville to Mt. Savage and on to Frostburg. The effort to reach Frostburg proved impossible in conformity with the determination to make the grade as easy as possible, and consequently the grade will be 30 feet below the present Cumberland and Pennsylvania station at Frostburg.

"The line from Cumberland to Uniontown will be practically straight. The connection at Cumberland will be made just east of Knobley tunnel with the Western Maryland connection, and, according to present plans, will continue up the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to path to Cumberland; the newly acquired Georges Creek and Cumberland railroad will be used to go through the Narrows, and after passing over to Kriegerbaum the line will curve up the hill gradually until it reaches a height where a tunnel probably 50 feet long will pierce the Savage mountain. Over the plateau the line will run to Myersdale, then down the western slope gradually to Uniontown. There will be but one pusher grade on Savage mountain, on the eastern slope.

Almost Direct Line.

"From Uniontown the road will go almost in a direct line to Wheeling, and it is understood that almost all the right of way between these two points has been acquired. Many options are also held on property between Cumberland and Uniontown. At Wheeling the line will connect with the Wabash's present Eastern terminal—the Wheeling and Lake Erie. The grade will be the lowest of any road crossing the Allegheny mountains, and the line will extend through a territory which will require but few bridges and only two tunnels between here and Uniontown. It is also understood that the Wabash has a traffic arrangement over the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Youngstown from Uniontown to Pittsburgh, giving it a connection East with its lines to Pittsburgh from the West. With the line coming up the towpath past Central station, Cumberland will be directly on the main line, and trains will not back into the city as was first arranged when the connection was made through Knobley tunnel.

"The Baltimore and Ohio has exerted every effort to keep in touch with the Wabash movements. It has had a large number of engineers working between Uniontown and Cumberland, and has paralleled every line run by the Gould surveyors.

"77" breaks up Colds and GRIP

Dr. Humphreys' Seventy-Seven breaks up Colds and GRIP

The mild weather makes it all the more necessary that you should carry a vial of "Seventy-seven" to offset your carelessness, as a preventive against taking Cold.

A dose of "77" at the beginning will break up your Cold and prevent it running into the more serious Grip, Catarrh, Bronchitis or even Pneumonia.

"77" breaks up Colds that hang on.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed, Humphreys' Home Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

PALACE ANIMAL HOUSE

AT THE NATIONAL ZOO

Director Baker Has Saved Enough From Usual Appropriations to Erect a Magnificent Stone Structure for a Portion of His Charges.

The magnificent stone structure built during the past year at the National Zoo will be ready for occupancy within the coming four weeks; that is to say, by or before February 1, 1906.

This, one of the finest stone buildings in the District, is remarkable for several reasons. In the first place it is perhaps the only Government building in the District for which not one cent was appropriated by Congress. In one sense it did not cost the Government a dollar, and might, therefore, be looked upon as a clear gain.

For years past the management of the Zoo has tried hard to secure funds sufficient from Congress with which to erect better buildings at the Zoo than the miserable wooden shacks and barns in which it housed one of the most valuable collections of mammals and birds in the world.

Zoo Needs More Buildings.

The buildings are, in fact, no better than those of the little Zoo at Chattanooga, Tenn., and when one compares them with the stone palaces in which the very ordinary menageries owned by the Pittsburg and Cincinnati Zoos are housed, it seems a shame that the National Zoo should suffer such neglect.

Falling to secure an appropriation sufficient to provide the Zoo with proper buildings, the director of that institution, Dr. Baker, has saved enough out of the regular appropriations for the maintenance of the National Zoo during the past three years to build the magnificent stone structure which he now practically completed. He proposes thus to continue economizing until he has replaced the wooden barns and shacks in which the animals are now housed with stone structures like the one just completed.

New House Animal Palace.

The new animal house is built of gray granite, and is fire-proof throughout, no wood having been used in its construction. It is absolutely unique, being unlike anything of the sort in any of the American zoological gardens. All the cages connect with outside paddocks by means of passageways through which the animals can come and go at will, and through which, in case it should be

CUT AT NAVY YARD GOES INTO FORCE

Salaries of Laborers Have Been Reduced.

BOTH SIDES DISCUSSED

Officials Claim Justification While Employees Are Very Much Dissatisfied.

Beginning with the first of the year there was a reduction in the pay of several classes of laborers and employees at the Washington Navy Yard. The men received no official notification of the reduction until yesterday, when they were told the new scale would become effective after January 1.

Coppersmiths, tinners, pipe fitters, and carpenters were reduced 16 cents a day. Core makers and boiler makers were reduced 8 cents less per day than previously. Several other crafts are said to be affected by the new order, and the only classes which are not reduced are the pattern makers, machinists, blacksmiths, and molders. It was stated some time ago that these latter would receive an increase after January 1, but their pay will remain the same.

Commandant Evasive.

Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, commandant of the yard and superintendent of the naval gun factory, said yesterday afternoon that he was not authorized by the Navy Department to make any official statement regarding the cut in the workmen's wages. He did not think it consistent to give out the new wage scale without the permission of the Secretary of the Navy. He admitted, however, that there had been a cut, and from the men the amounts were learned.

In discussing the new schedule of wages, Captain Leutze said:

"The scale of wages is made up annually by the board and then submitted for approval or rejection to the Secretary of the Navy. The scale is arranged to correspond identically with the amounts paid for similar work in large concerns controlled by private interests.

"To give the board a working basis agents of the Navy Department are sent to the large shops at Pittsburgh, Wilmington and Philadelphia to learn the wages paid the men at these places. In these shops are some of the largest shops in the country, and the scale in vogue is a fair one, based upon the supply and demand for labor.

"The fact that there is a cut in some of the wages this year is not an innovation, as the same method had been used for a long time, and men are sent out regularly to find out what scale the big shops are paying.

Sometimes a Raise.

"Some times there was a reduction, while it frequently happens that there is a raise. Sometimes there is no change in the scale for several years. The order this year is not a general one and does not affect every class. It has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and any further details could not be given without his sanction."

Another official at the navy yard said: "I see no reason why there should be any dissatisfaction on the part of the men. This arrangement of the scale has been going on for several years, and I should think that by this time they would expect it. As I understand it, the wages correspond with those of private establishments, and when there is an increase in these, the men here at the yard are benefited by it.

"I understand there has been some dissatisfaction expressed by some of the carpenters and others, but if they

desired, the animals may be turned out of doors in a cage and prevented from returning until desirable.

The roof is made of the best glazed tiling produced in the United States, while the cages are covered over with glass tiles, so that the animals within are never at a loss for sunlight. The arches, fluted, and roof, summits are ornamented with life figures of lynxes, foxes, bears, and other American animals, in glazed pottery, the work of the Artist Kereys, the foremost sculptor of animal figures in the United States.

Home for Tropical Animals.

The steam heating plant was installed in the new building last week, and the work of plastering the walls and laying the concrete floor is now going rapidly forward. The exterior paddocks are also being built, and the grounds around the new building leveled off and sodded. A notable feature of the new building is that it can be cleaned by turning the animals out-of-doors, for the time being, and flooding the terra cotta and concrete floors of the cages with water, which, when everything is ready, can be drawn off by a perfect system of drainage. The new building, when finished, be the home of such animals as small cats, armadillos, and other creatures as require warmth in winter time. The lions, tigers, pumas, and leopards will remain in their old quarters, until enough has been saved out of the regular appropriations of the next few years to erect another building of the same character.

The only addition to the Zoo received last week was a family of minks from one of the Western States, a very lively, quarrelsome, and pugnacious family at that. They have been placed in a large cage adjoining the hutia-cangas in the small rodents' house. The Zoo had the misfortune last week to lose one of its oldest male buffaloes. The animal died apparently of old age, for all the others are in fine condition. Inasmuch, however, as a fine calf was born last spring from an able-bodied yearling, the herd remains evenly balanced, with an excellent prospect of from two to four calves arriving during the spring.

They were working for private interests they would be making no more. There seems to be plenty of skilled labor just now, and I suppose that is the reason for the reduction.

Among the workmen, however, a dissatisfied spirit prevails, and although many of them are somewhat reluctant about expressing their views on the matter, the general opinion seems to be that the Navy Department handed out the new scale of wages last year. Those crafts which have not been affected by the new order are rather uneasy about their future. Notwithstanding that it is generally understood that there will be no reduction in these classes, the men feel the changes very suddenly they cannot rest on "easy street."

One of the carpenters, who is considered one of the most valuable employees of the yard, said to a Times reporter yesterday afternoon:

"Sixteen cents a day may not seem like much of a reduction to the casual observer, but men who work on a per diem basis know that a small amount like this counts heavily in the aggregate. It will make a difference of about \$6 a year in our salaries.

Must Reduce Expenses.

"I guess I'll have to let some of my life insurance drop, as a man with a family has to make the dollars count. I had heard rumors for some time that there was going to be a reduction the first of the year, but I had no idea it would be more than 19 cents a day. I see no good reason why they should cut the wages at this time of the year. There is just as much work now as there was two months ago, when we were paid on the old basis.

"Coal has to be bought now, and, in fact, almost all provisions are high. The officials do not seem to take any of these things into consideration, but just go ahead and cut our wages, because some firm in Pittsburgh or some other place is paying less than the Government."

A boilermaker who had been affected by the cut in wages and was far from pleased with the new arrangement, said: "We are not affected so much as some of the other crafts, and although the scale a day will not put any of us in a bind, there will be something over \$2 a month that we won't get from now on."

"The opinion among the men seems to be that they have been unjustly treated by this new order. They are sure that they are worried more about the possibility of some future cut, than the one which has just been inaugurated."

STOP DRINKING!

How to "Swear Off" Permanently! Orrine will destroy all desire for Whiskey and Beer

One out of every seven drinking men swears off religiously at New Years; but how few of the good resolutions are carried out? WHY NOT?

Because the continual drinking in the past has weakened the nerve cells of the human system until the craving for drink has fastened itself so strongly that temptation cannot be resisted.

This is far too practical an age for "faith cures." It will not now be contended by sane persons that organic diseases can be cured by mental processes.

The medical profession has long since recognized the fallacy of attempting to cure a drunkard by his temperate habits by moral disease. Drunkenness is a common and so seldom recognized. A victim of the drink habit can no more resist liquor than a man with a snake can resist shivering.

ORRINE

Cure Effectual or Money Refunded

Registered Guarantee in Every Box

Read what the leading Washington druggists say about Orrine

HENRY EVANS, 929 F St., says:

"The sale of Orrine still continues good with us, and is on the increase. All of those who purchase it speak well of the article, and say it gives good results."

(Signed) HENRY EVANS.

ORRINE is sold in Washington at the PEOPLE'S PHARMACY, 7th and I Sts., G. G. SIMMS, 14th and I Sts., HENRY EVANS, 929 F St., FRANK P. WELLER, 8th and I Sts., and AQUEDUCT DRUG STORE, 534 M St. N.W., L. A. S.

G. G. SIMMS, 14th and I Sts., says:

"It gives me great pleasure to state that I have used Orrine for several years. We hear nothing but good from our customers who purchase Orrine."

(Signed) G. G. SIMMS.

FRANK P. WELLER, 8th and I Sts., says:

"We have sold Orrine for several years and are much pleased with its large sales and splendid results. I personally know of long-standing cases permanently cured with Orrine."

LEG AMPUTATED BY BRUI'S TEETH

Legless Boy Tells of His Experience.

SENSATION LIKE NEEDLES

Lad's Counsel in Suit Against Show People Quotes the Law of Moses.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Graphic description of sensations following amputation of a leg was given by Walter Molloy, fourteen years old, in the supreme court in his suit against John H. Starin for \$50,000 for injuries he received from a bear on the Starin Transportation Company's New Haven pier on May 26, 1902.

"Big Tom, one of our four performing animals known as 'the Batty bears,' chewed Walter's leg off partly off and injured the leg so terribly that surgeons immediately amputated it below the knee."

Wears Artificial Leg.

Walter limped to the stand on an artificial leg and foot. Bear stories may be humorous sometimes, but there was nothing funny in the sight of the little fellow, at an age when the average boy most enjoys jury duty, stumbling painfully through the court room.

"The cages were in a kind of angle," said Walter, after telling how he and his brother went to the Starin pier three years ago to see the animals, "and we went in the angle. I hardly saw 'Big Tom,' but I looked at the cub. I was bending over to get a better view, and I grabbed my foot. It felt like needles, and there was a grinding and a chewing and the bear broke my leg in two or three places."

"How did your leg feel?" asked his attorney, John H. Gardner.

"It felt awful light," said the boy. "I couldn't sleep for two or three nights, my leg was jumping so."

Quoted Ancient Law.

Gardner did not rely on the forceful pathos of his young client's testimony to affect the jury. He impressed the lay judges and interested Justice Giegeich with a brief embodying the laws of Moses and Justinian in regard to the keeping of bears and other ferocious beasts, quoting also Lord Hale to show that, no matter how diligent the owner was, he was liable for the damage done by a bear kept on his premises.

Gardner also quoted Addison as saying the mere keeping of an animal of fierce nature made the owner liable for hurt it might inflict—that the owner was "bound in ordinary prudence" to know a tiger, lion, and similar beasts were ferocious, and to secure them from doing harm.

He cited a supreme court decision saying the owner "is liable for keeping a vicious animal in such manner that it can do injury to an innocent person likely to come upon the premises."

Starin's Defense.

Starin's defense was that he merely was transporting the bear for the owner, and, therefore, was not liable—that the owner, if anybody, should be sued. An attempt also was made by his counsel to show that Walter was guilty of contributory negligence. Gardner replied that with the assertion that only willful placing of himself by the plaintiff in position to be injured by a wild animal could be set up as a defense.

WOULD PUT YANKEES ON THEIR GUARD

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The charitable feelings of the Berliners toward the hundreds of refugees who daily arrive here from Russia are beginning to disappear, because it is found that a great number of these supposed persecuted men are women who implore our help to enable them to get to London or America as criminals of the worst type.

Expert pickpockets are especially numerous among them, and during the holidays these have reaped a rich harvest here.

It is to be hoped that the American authorities will not allow their pity for the "persecuted Russian fugitives" to get the better of their common sense, or the people of their country, since the cities will have ample reason to regret their too great hospitality.

Live Stock Market.

Gains were made in the receipts of all classes of live stock, the increases in the receipts of hogs and sheep reaching nearly a million head in each instance. The cars required to handle the inbound movement at these markets during the first eleven months of 1905 numbered 638,563, as compared with 608,859 cars employed in 1904 and 618,418 cars in 1903.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

"I love my love in the morning," sang the young man, ardently.

"Huh!" exclaimed her younger brother, "you ain't never seen her in the morning yet!"—Puck.

COMMERCE SHOWS HEALTHY INCREASE

Large Rise in Exports of American Products.

GOOD YEAR FOR GRAIN

Live Stock and Other Necessaries Give Evidence of a Strong Demand.

Exports of grain from the United States for the month of November, 1905, was 19,242,419 bushels, or four times greater than such exports for the preceding November.

For the eleven months, ended December 1 last, our total exports of grain were double the exports of a similar period of the preceding year. In all other products of the soil, cotton excepted, statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor show that the past year's output is much greater than the output of 1904.

In twelve of the largest cities of the United States an aggregate of 97,913,953 bushels of grain was received during November last. This shows an increase of 23,800,000 bushels more than the preceding November, while the total amount of grain marketed to and including November 30, 1905, was 681,750,670 bushels, as against 612,155,656 bushels in the same period a year ago.

Big Wheat Increase.

At Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth, and Chicago the spring wheat receipts from August 1 to November 30 were 8,988,138 bushels, an increase of approximately 7,000,000 bushels for a similar period of 1904.

The winter wheat markets of Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit, and Kansas City receipts from July 1 to November 30 amounted to 47,353,962 bushels, in contrast with like receipts in 1904 of 42,023,353 bushels, and in 1903 of 40,796,287 bushels. Compared with the movements of the preceding year Toledo and Kansas City gained, while Chicago losses occurred at St. Louis and Detroit.

At Chicago the outbound movement of dressed meats and provisions during November aggregated 236,060,262 pounds, and were over 4,000,000 pounds in excess of similar withdrawals in 1904, although more than \$300,000 pounds less than corresponding shipments in 1905. During the first eleven months of 1905 similar shipments from that city reached a total of 2,425,544,346 pounds, and were considerably heavier than corresponding movements in either 1904 or 1903.

Merchandise Shipments.

Shipments of merchandise on the great lakes during November amounted to 7,294,948 tons, exceeding those of the corresponding movement in 1904 by over 600,000 tons and those of 1903 by more than 2,000,000 tons.

During the first eleven months of 1905 total shipments on the great lakes amounted to 63,309,696 tons, as compared with 48,911,129 tons in 1904 and 55,835,364 tons in 1903. This 1905 outbound movement was divided into 1,174,693 tons of flour, 140,759,682 bushels of grain and flaxseed, 13,579,279 tons of coal, 33,421,559 gross tons of ore and minerals other than coal, 1,985,271 M. T. tons of logs and lumber and 4,986,569 net tons of unclassified freight.

The receipts of cotton during the month of November amounted to 2,164,008 bales. In contrast with 2,369,570 bales in 1904 and 2,317,081 bales in 1903. For the first three months of the current season the amount of cotton in sight reached a total of 5,449,437 bales, nearly 700,000 bales below a similar movement in 1904, but over 400,000 bales more than that for 1903. Of the American spinners' takings for this period 820,601 bales went to Northern mills, and 698,026 bales to the Southern mills, making a total of 1,518,627 bales, as compared with 1,500,345 bales in 1904, and in 1903 of 1,218,595 bales.

Live Stock Market.

Gains were made in the receipts of all classes of live stock, the increases in the receipts of hogs and sheep reaching nearly a million head in each instance. The cars required to handle the inbound movement at these markets during the first eleven months of 1905 numbered 638,563, as compared with 608,859 cars employed in 1904 and 618,418 cars in 1903.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

"I love my love in the morning," sang the young man, ardently.

"Huh!" exclaimed her younger brother, "you ain't never seen her in the morning yet!"—Puck.

Grandfather's Cure for Constipation



Intestines with a costly waste of Digestive Juice, as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel, Jalap, or Aperient Waters, always do.

No.—Cascarets strengthen and stimulate the Bowel Muscles instead.

These are the Muscles that line the Food passages and that tighten up when Food touches them, thus driving that Food on to its finish.

They are the Muscles that turn Food into Strength through Nutrition.

Well,—a Cascaret acts on your Bowel Muscles as if you had just sawed a cord of wood, or walked ten miles.

That's why Cascarets are safe to take continuously in health; and out of health.

Because they move the Food Naturally, digesting it without waste of tomorrow's Gastric Juice.

They thus work all the Nutrition out of it before it decays.

The thin, flat, Ten Cent box is made to fit your Vest Pocket, or "My Lady's" Purse.

Carry it constantly with you and take a Cascaret whenever you suspect you need one.

Thus you will ward off Appendicitis, Constipation, Indigestion, — and other things besides.

Druggists—10 Cents a Box.

Be very careful to get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC."

IF FREE TO OUR FRIENDS!

We want to send to our friends a beautiful French-designed, GOLD-PLATED BOMBON BOX, hard-enamed in colors. It is a beauty for the dressing table. Ten cents in stamps is asked as a measure of cash and to cover cost of Cascarets, with which this dainty trinket is loaded. Send to-day, mentioning this paper. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

When in Doubt Buy of House & Herrmann

Stock-Taking Clearance

Special Bargains in Rugs, Furniture, Draperies, Crockery

Stock-taking is always an important event to our customers, for it means a great many special bargains. Patterns that we shall not reorder, patterns that the factories have discontinued making, broken sets, odd pieces of furniture, lines that we are overstocked in, and many pieces that for one reason or another we wish to dispose of rapidly have all been reduced in price with unsparing hand. They are all desirable goods of excellent quality and this season's pattern, and at the reduced prices are bargains that economical people will gladly take advantage of. Come and look them over. If you desire credit we shall be glad to accommodate you without extra cost.

Did You Get One of Our Pretty Calendars?

House & Herrmann

Seventh & I (Eye) Sts. N. W.

NO PAIN

No High Prices

PAINLESS MOTTLEY

611 7th St.

Washington's Painless Dentist, Phone Main 4646.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Two Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness